[श्री वी० सत्यनारायण रेड्डी]

5 P.M.

हमारे कानून बनते हैं । हम कहते हैं कि यह होना चाहिए कानून भी बनते हैं । लेकिन जब अमल का समय आता है तो उन पर अमल नहीं होता । जिस के जिम्मे यह काम होता है जो ओहदेदार होते हैं, जो बड़े अधिकारी होते हैं या छोटे अधिकारी होते हैं जिनका मैंने आपको उदाहरण दिया था कि जहां 60 की जगह 6 लड़के हो हैं, जब उनको बार-बार कहा गया है कि ठीक इंतजाम होना चाहिए तो उन्होंने कहा कि मुझे तो ए ही महीना हुआ है यहां आए हुए । यह जो नीति है जो अधिकारी उसको लागू करने के लिए जिम्मेदार हैं वे जब तक तहे दिल से उसको लागू नहीं करेंगे और जब तक समाज की सेवा करने की भावना उनमें नहीं होगी, तब तक काम नहीं ठीक हो सकता है । इसलिए सरकार को चाहिए कि जो अधिकारी जिम्मेदार हैं उनकी जांच ठीक होनी चाहिए । वे उसको ठीक तरह से अंजाम देते हैं या नहीं, इसको देखना चाहिए । इस बिल में जो श्री सुरेश पचौरी जी ने रखा है, यह कहा गया है कि देश के प्रत्येक जिले में बाल कल्याण बोर्ड बनाए जायें । मैं सरकार को इस विधेयक के जरिए से बताना चाहता हूं कि आप की सरकार इस संबंध में क्या कर रही है? क्या इस विधेयक की जरूरत है या नहीं, इस बारे में वह सोचे । अगर कोई काम हो रहा है तो किस ढंग से हो रहा है? अगर नहीं हो रहा है तो क्या इस विधेयक को जरूरत है ? तो माननीय मंत्री जी को इस बारे में सोचना चाहिए ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूं ।

कुमारी सईदा खातून (मध्य प्रदेश) : माननीया, इस विधेयक पर जो बहस हुई है उसके बारे में मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि बाल कल्याण विकास के लिए इनका जिक्र बहुत जरूरी है । इसलिए इस पर मैं एक शेर कहना चाहती हूं --

इस दौरे तरक्के के अंदाज निराले हैं,
जहन में अंधेरे हैं, सड़कों पर उजाले हैं ।

इसके जहन अंधकारमय हो गए हैं इनको भारतवर्ष जो कि रोशनी की तरह हर मुल्क के सामने चमक रहा है, इनको रोशनी दिखाई नहीं देती क्योंकि इनके जहन में गर्त जमी है ।

उपसभापति : अब हम अगला आइटम लेते हैं, मेरे पास 5 नाम हैं, मैम्बरों से गुजारिश है कि वह पांच मिनट लें ताकि मंत्री जी को बोलने का समय दे सकें । आपके आदर्श में आधा घंटा राम अवधेश जी बोल गए है ।

श्री गुलाम रसूल भट्ट (जम्मू और काश्मीर) : अभी मुझे भी बोलना है ।

APPROPRIATION (NO. 4) BILL, 1989—*Contd.*

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now we take up further consideration of Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1989.

आप सबकी तरफ से वे बोल गए हैं भट्टाचार्य जी की तरफ से भी बोल गए हैं ।

श्री चित्त बसु (पश्चिमी बंगाल): **हम लोगों की छुट्टी कर दीजिए... (व्यवधान)**

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO (Jammu and Kashmir): From UAM...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is no separate group. I must tell you that all the Members who do not come under 'Parties' are all grouped together.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO: There is no such understanding that UAM is clubbed with others. I will write to you in this connection.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I must make it clear so that you don't think that Chair is trying to curtail the time. Yesterday, in the Business Advisory Committee it was decided that all those who are not identified as 'Parties' but they are individuals, are to be clubbed together and they have to share the time allotted for 'Others'. So, one day you speak and other day Mr. Chitta Basu speaks. **श्री अश्विनी कुमार जी आप पहले बोलिए ।**

श्री अश्विनी कुमार (बिहार) : माननीया उपसभापति महोदया, वित्त विनियोग के ऊपर जो चर्चा चल रही है

एक स्वतंत्र देश के लिए इतना ही आवश्यक नहीं कि वहां के नागरिकों को वोट देने का अधिकार हो, स्वतंत्र अभिव्यक्ति का अधिकार हो, मिलने-जुलने का अधिकार हो पर इससे ज्यादा भी आवश्यक है कि उनकी भूख मिटायी जाए, पर्याप्त शिक्षा की व्यवस्था की जाए, पर्याप्त उनकी चिकित्सा की व्यवस्था की जाए और जो काम करते हैं, मंत्री महोदय शायद...

वित्त मंत्रालय में व्यय विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वी०के० गढ़वी) : मैं बिल्कुल सुन रहा हूं।

उप सभापति : यह कान से सुन रहे हैं और हृदय से लिख रहे हैं।

श्री अश्विनी कुमार : मैंने हैदरअली के बारे में सुना था कि वह एक साथ बारह लोगों को सुन लेते थे। शायद उनका असर इधर भी आ गया है।

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय में युवा कार्य और खेल तथा महिला और बाल विकास विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती मारग्रेट अल्वा) : हैदरअली एक साथ 12 महिलाओं की बात नहीं सुनते होंगे।

श्री अश्विनी कुमार : मेरा निवेदन यह है कि वित्त विधेयक के माध्यम से हम सारे देश की अर्थ व्यवस्था को दिशा देते हैं और उस दिशा देने के अंदर जो तीन चीजें मैंने रखी हैं कि आज सब लोगों को हम भरपेट भोजन दे पा रहे हैं क्या? प्रश्न इतना ही नहीं है 35-40 परसेंट लोग आज भी गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे हैं। मैं आंकणों में नहीं जाना चाहता। यह बहुत बड़ी संस्था है। अगर 35 परसेंट भी हों तो करीब 24 करोड़ लोग गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे आ जाते हैं। गरीबी के अंदर का मतलब यह है कि प्रतिदिन दो रुपये का खर्च ढाई रुपये का खर्च है तो क्या इससे उसका पेट भर सकता है? एक बार हम लोग चाय पीते हैं तो दो-तीन रुपये लग जाते हैं। गरीब आदमी क्या करेगा जो भरपेट भोजन नहीं कर सकता।

आप निःशुल्क शिक्षा की व्यवस्था कर दीजिए सारे देश में। वैसे आज लगभग सारे देश में निःशुल्क शिक्षा की व्यवस्था है परन्तु गरीब उसका फायदा उठा सकता है क्या? नहीं उठा पा रहा है। इन दोनों दृष्टियों से जो भी आप काम कर रहे हैं वह अपर्याप्त है। उसमें जितनी शीघ्रता होनी चाहिए, जो इसके अंदर गति आनी चाहिए वह नहीं आ रही है। इन दोनों दृष्टियों से आज जो स्थिति है मैं उसके सम्बन्ध में सुझाव रखना चाहूंगा। पिछले तीन साल का मैं लाइव रजिस्टर देख रहा था उसमें 3 करोड़ के करीब बेरोजगार हैं। जो मेरी जानकारी के आंकड़े हैं हर साल पढ़-लिख कर काम करने के लिए 60 से 80 लाख लोग बाजार में आ रहे हैं और 4 से 5 लाख लोगों को काम मिल रहा है या अधिक से अधिक 8 लाख लगा लीजिए तो यह 3 करोड़ की संख्या कैसे हुई है। जब मैंने अध्ययन किया तो मुझे पता लगा कि सरकार ने एक सरकुलर निकाल दिया है कि जो रिन्यू नहीं करायेगा उसका नाम अपने आप कट जायेगा। इस कारण से बहुत से लोगों का नाम कट जाता है और वह संख्या तीन करोड़ की तीन करोड़ ही बनी रहती है जब कि हर साल 60 से 80 लाख लोग नये पढ़-लिख कर आ रहे हैं और 4-5 या 8 लाख लोगों को काम मिल रहा है। इस प्रकार से अगर आंकणों से पेट भरता हो तो भर लीजिए लेकिन आज बेरोजगार बढ़ रहे हैं। उनको काम नहीं मिल रहा है। यह वस्तुस्थिति है हम इसका अनुभव कर रहे हैं। हमारा निवेदन होगा कि जो आप आंकड़ों से हमारा समाधान करना चाहते हैं यह समाधान उचित नहीं है। इसलिए कोई एक विशेष योजना आप बनाइये। जो आइडेंटीफाइड एरियाज हैं जहां काम मिल सकता है वहां पर आप विशेष ध्यान दीजिए। आज जितने लोगों को काम मिला हुआ है उसमें से 70 परसेंट

[श्री अश्विनी कुमार]

लोग खेत में लगे हुए हैं और बाकी 30 परसेंट लोग पब्लिक सेक्टर में, प्राइवेट सेक्टर में और दूसरी जगहों पर काम में लगे हुए हैं । सबसे ज्यादा बेकार लोग गांव से आ रहे हैं । उन गांव से आने वाले बेकारों के लिए आप क्या कर रहे हैं? अभी आपने एक बहुत अच्छी योजना रखी है रोजगार योजना । इस रोजगार योजना के बारे में एक ही निवेदन है कि आप उसमें जो काम दे रहे हैं वह एक प्रकार से टेम्पोरेरी दृष्टि से, अस्थायी दृष्टि से तो ठीक है, अच्छा है जो भूखे रह रहे हैं, जिनके पास बिल्कुल काम नहीं है उनको आप 50 दिन, 60 दिन या 70 दिन के लिए काम दे देंगे । जो काम आप उनको दे रहे हैं उसमें से अधिकांश काम अस्थायी है, स्थायी नहीं है । इसका जो रिटर्न है वह सदैव होने वाला नहीं है । बहुत से काम ऐसे हैं जैसे मिट्टी डालने का काम अगली बरसात आयी और मिट्टी चली गयी तो वह काम खत्म हो गया । वहां पैसा अगर इस ढंग से खर्च होता है कि गांव-गांव के अंदर गांव के जवान लोगों को जो उनका खाली समय है खेती के अलावा उसमें उनको वहीं काम दे सकते हैं । जो खादी और विलेज उद्योग है वह हैण्डलूम और पावरलूम के माध्यम से दिया जा सकता है और अगर यह दिया जाता तो गांव का किसान का बेटा खेती भी करता और दो-तीन घंटे फुरसत मिलने पर ये काम भी करता । उन उद्योगों की ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है । इसका ये एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं । आज सबसे अधिक लोग किसी एक उद्योग में लगे हैं तो वे खादी और ग्रामोद्योग में लगे हुए हैं । जो आंकड़े मेरे पास हैं उसमें लगभग डेढ़ करोड़ लोग उसमें लगे हुए हैं । उन लोगों को 4, 6, 12 या 15 रुपये रोज के मिलते हैं । खेती के अलावा वे कमा लेते हैं । परन्तु हमारी सरकार की नीति क्या है? हमने सातवीं योजना के अन्दर 80 करोड़ का प्रावधान किया है । लेकिन पब्लिक सेक्टर में खादी और विलेज इंडस्ट्रीज के लिए उसमें से एक प्रतिशत भी नहीं रखा है । इट इज लेस देन वन परसेंट । यह सबसे बड़ा उद्योग धन्धा है जिसकी ओर उपेक्षा सरकार की ओर से हुई है । आप बड़े उद्योगों को भी दीजिये, मुझे उसमें आपत्ति नहीं है । लेकिन जहां लोगों को काम मिल सकता है, गांवों में उद्योग पनप सकते हैं, उसकी तरफ आप ध्यान नहीं दे रहे हैं । इसका परिणाम यह हो रहा है कि गांवों का जवान लड़का भूखों मरने लगता है और वह दिल्ली, कानपुर, बम्बई की ओर दौड़ता है और झोपड़ पट्टी में और फुटपाथ पर रहकर नारकीय जीवन व्यतीत करता है । इनके लिए आपने बजट में एक प्रतिशत से कम रखा है । उसका प्रतिशत आप बढ़ाइये । और इसको कम से कम 10 प्रतिशत तक ले जाइये । ऐसे उद्योग धन्धों की तरफ ध्यान दीजिये जिनसे गांवों में स्पेयर टाइम में लोग काम कर सकें । आपने खादी और विलेज उद्योगों में सूची बनाई हुई है लेकिन व्यवहार में क्या होता है। सारे उद्योगों की जो सूची है उनमें से अधिकांश उद्योगों को बड़े-बड़े घराने बना रहे हैं और कहीं-कहीं तो मल्टी नेशनल भी बना रहे हैं । इन मल्टी नेशनल उद्योगों के सामने गांवों के उद्योग कैसे टिक सकेंगे । गांवों के साथ यह घोर मजाक किया हुआ है । आप इसको बदल दीजिये और उन चीजों को सूची से काट दीजिये । उनके लिए आप वही चीजें रखिये जो उनसे आप करवाना चाहते हैं । इस नीति का क्या परिणाम हो रहा है उसका मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं। आज बड़ी चर्चा होती है गरीब वर्ग की । गरीब वर्ग को आइडेंटिफाई करके तीन वर्गों में बांटा गया है । जो सबसे गरीब हैं उनमें एक तो हरिजन आते हैं और दूसरे आदिवासी आते हैं और अधिकांश गांवों में रहने वाले गरीब मुसलमान भी इसी में आते हैं । उनको खाना-पीना और रोटी भी नहीं मिलती है। बिहार के अन्दर 10 प्रतिशत मुसलमानों की जनसंख्या है। कालेजों में पढ़ने के लिए दो प्रतिशत आते हैं। क्योंकि मैट्रिक तक पढ़कर वे कालेज में नहीं पढ़ सकते हैं आज सबसे बड़ा उद्योग जो है जिसमें सबसे अधिक लोग काम

में लगे हुए हैं वह जुलाहे और बुनकर हैं उसकी सरकार ने घोरतम उपेक्षा की है जो आपकी टेक्सटाइल पालिसी है उसमें महत्व दिया जाता है पावरलूम को और पावरलूम से ज्यादा महत्व मिल को दिया जाता है और मिल से ज्यादा महत्व सिंथेटिक फाइबर को दिया जाता है इस पालिसी के चलते बहुत सारी समस्यायें खड़ी हो गई हैं जिनकी चर्चा आज सुबह जब कम्युनल डिस्टरबेंसेज पर चर्चा हो रही थी तो उसका जिक्र आया था हमारे देश में जो सबसे बड़ा गरीब वर्ग है उसको ऊपर उठने का मौका नहीं मिला है। उसके पीछे सरकार की जो नीति है और मैंने आपके सामने रखी है वह बहुत दूर तक जिम्मेवार है । इसलिए आप अपनी प्रायरिटीज को बदलिये।

उप सभापति : आप अब एक मिनट में समाप्त कीजिये।

श्री अश्विनी कुमार : दूसरा विषय उद्योग धन्धों का आता है । आप बहुत सारा मोडर्नाइजेशन कर रहे हैं । उद्योग धंधों की बात कर रहे हैं । वहां भी लोग लगते हैं । परंतु उद्योग धंधों में प्रायरिटीज क्या हैं । मैंने पिछले सत्र में यह विषय उठाया था । कल भी यह विषय हमारे मित्र ने उठाया । जो काम पब्लिक सेक्टर कर सकता है, रांची का एच ई०सी० कर सकता है वह राष्ट्र है इंग्लैंड, अमेरिका, फ्रांस और जर्मनी कंस्टोरियम को और वे वहां तैयार कर रहे हैं हम अपने मजदूरों का पेट काट करके विदेशी पूंजीपतियों और बड़े अफसरों की दलाली में वह पैसा दे रहे हैं । हमारी नीति और प्रायरिटीज गलत हैं । विदेशों से हम अन्धाधुंध टैक्नोलॉजी आयात कर रहे हैं, विदेशों को धन जा रहा है । विदेशी कर्जा हमारे ऊपर 70 हजार करोड़ से बढ़कर एक सौ हजार करोड़ रुपया हो गया है । एक व्यक्ति पर जन्म से एक हजार रुपये का कर्जा आता है। मंत्री महोदय यह विरासत आप अगली पीढ़ी के लिये अच्छी नहीं छोड़ रहे हैं। इस संबंध में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं ।

बिहार की समस्या के बारे में हमारे मित्र ने यहां पर कहा है । मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि कोयलकारों जो छोटा नागपुर की योजना है वह पिछले आठ साल से पड़ी हुई है । मेरा निवेदन है कि इस योजना को शीघ्रातिशीघ्र धन देकर चलने की कोशिश करें । बहुत वर्षों से छोटा नागपुर के अंदर अलगाववाद की मांग उठ रही है । रेल लाइन की चर्चा हो रही है । रेल मंत्री आते हैं और कहते हैं कि पैसा नहीं है। वित्त मंत्री कहते हैं कि विधेयक पास कर दो । वित्त मंत्री जी आप छोटा नागपुर की स्थिति का ध्यान रखें । आज देश के अन्य प्रदेशों में उग्रवाद उठ रहा है । इसलिये शायद वहां भी हथियार उठ जांय । वहां पर रेल की पटरियां उखाड़ना शुरू हो गई हैं अगर आप पहले से ही इस पर ध्यान नहीं देंगे तो स्थिति विस्फोटक हो जायेगी । वहां पर रांची-हजारीबाग-कुडरमा-गिरिडीह, साथ में जुड़ने वाले 6-6 जिले हैं, दो-दो डिवीजन हैं जहां रेलवे लाइन जाती ही नहीं है । वह औद्योगिक इलाका है । तमाम खनिज पदार्थों से भरा हुआ है । वहां कोयला, टिम्बर और माइका है । ये सारी चीजें वहां भरी पड़ी हैं । अगर आप इसकी ओर ध्यान देंगे तो बिहार, जिसकी जनसंख्या सारे देश की जनसंख्या का 10 प्रतिशत है, अगर वह पिछड़ा रहेगा तो आप चार प्रदेशों को आगे बढ़ाकर भी कुछ नहीं कर सकते और देश की प्रगति में यह गले में पत्थर की तरह लटक जायेगा और इससे सारे देश की प्रगति रुक जायेगी इसके कारण जो विस्फोटक स्थिति उत्पन्न हो रही है, रोजमर्रा मारा-काटी, उठा-पटक, गांवों में खून खराबा शुरू हो गया है भिन्न भिन्न कारणों से । इसको यदि आप शांत करना चाहते हैं तो जो रीजनल इम्बलेंस है इसको दूर करने की ओर पर्याप्त ध्यान दें । इतना कहकर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

उपसभापति : श्री राम चन्द्र विकल जी आप ध्यान रखें कि आपको संक्षेप में बोलना है ।

श्री राम चन्द्र विकल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपका आभार मानता हूं जो आपने मुझे विनियोग विधेयक 1989 पर बोलने का मौका दिया । मैं इस विधेयक का हृदय से स्वागत करता हूं। यह ग्रामीण विकास, शहरी विकास, आवास ऐसी समस्याओं के लिये है। महोदय, मैं किसानों की कुछ समस्यायें इस मौके पर रखना मुनासिब समझता हूं क्योंकि किसान का विकास राष्ट्र का विकास है, ऐसा मैं मानता हूं । किसानों के लिये हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने अभी घोषणा की है । मैं उनका भी आभार मानता हूं जो उन्होंने कृषि को उद्योग का दर्जा देने की घोषणा की है इससे किसानों में बहुत ज्यादा आशा का संचार हुआ है । उपसभापति महोदया, किसानों और उद्योगों के मामले में जो भेदभाव है उसके संबंध में मैं दो-तीन बातें संक्षेप में रखना चाहता हूं । उपसभापति महोदया, पहली बात यह है कि जिस तरह से उद्योगपति अपनी चीजें बिना किसी प्रतिबंध के देश विदेश में आसानी से भेज सकता है वही सुविधा किसान को भी होनी जरूरी है । महोदया, देखने में यह आता है कि किसान अपनी पैदावार की चीजें प्रांत के बाहर भी नहीं भेज सकता चाहे उसकी कोई भी चीज क्यों न हो। यों तो कृषि मंत्री मंत्री ने घोषणा की है उन्होंने इस साल यह उठा दिया है लेकिन उनका यह कहना सही नहीं है। हम देखते हैं कि कहीं कहीं तो एक जिले से दूसरे जिले में ले जाने पर भी प्रतिबंध लगाया जा रहा है और चेक पोस्ट पुलिस की खोल दी गई है । महोदया, ये चेक पोस्ट आप जानती हैं कि करप्शन के अड्डे बन जाते हैं । इन चीजों से क्या किसान को लाभ होगा ? उद्योगपति जो हैं वह अपना सामान देश के किसी हिस्से में यहां तक कि विदेश में भी भेज सकता है लेकिन किसान नहीं अगर किसान को भी यही सुविधा दी जाय तो इससे किसानों को आर्थिक लाभ होगा ही, जो उपभोक्ता हैं उनको भी सस्ते दामों पर चीजें मिलेंगी । लेकिन इस तरह प्रांतों और जिलों की पाबन्दियों से किसान को अपनी पैदावार के उचित दाम नहीं मिल पाते और उपभोक्ताओं को भी महंगा खरीदना पड़ेगा है। व्यापारी या पुलिस के कारण इन चीजों में बड़ा भ्रष्टाचार व्याप्त है। उससे छुटकारा हो जएगा । इससे किसान का और राष्ट्र का बहुत बड़ा लाभ होगा । उद्योगपतियों को फारेन एक्सचेंज मिलता है उनको सीधा लाभ हो जाता है । किसानों का भी इसी तरह से माल बाहर जाने के लिए इजाजत दी जाए तो यह किसानों के लिए ही नहीं बल्कि राष्ट्र के लिए भी यह उपयोगी चीज होगी। उद्योगपति अपने कच्चे माल की चीजों का मूल्य बढ़ा लेता है किसान को यह अधिकार प्राप्त नहीं है। धान का चावल बनाने का किसान को अधिकार नहीं है । तिलहन से तेल बनाने का अधिकार किसान को नहीं है। गेहूं से डबल रोटी बनाने का अधिकार किसान को नहीं है । गन्ने से क्रेशर चलाने की इजाजत शुगर फेक्टरी चलाने की इजाजत किसान को नहीं दी जाती है । कच्चे माल की शक्ल बदलने की इजाजत अगर किसान को मिल जाए तो मैं समझता हूं कि किसान अपनी ही नहीं इस पूरे देश की गरीबी को दूर कर सकता है । इससे किसान छोटे छोटे काम में लगेगा इससे देश के मजदूर और किसान जो शहरों की तरफ दौड रहे हैं अगर किसान को लाइसेंस मिल जाए अपनी हर चीज की शक्ल बदलने के लिए अधिकार मिल जाए तो गांवों में लोग रह सकते हैं । इस तरह शहरों पर जो आबादी का दबाव बढ़ रहा है उसको भी रोका जा सकता है । उद्योगपतियों को अपना माल जमा करने पर कोई भी प्रतिबन्ध नहीं है या कोई सीलिंग उन पर नहीं लगाई जाती है जबकि किसान 100 क्विंटल से ज्यादा गेहूं नहीं रख सकता है चावल नहीं रख सकता है इस तरह की सीमा किसानों पर लगा दी जाती है कि वह इससे ज्यादा अपने पास अपनी उत्पादन नहीं रख सकेगा । यह जो भेद-भाव है इसको मिटा दिया जाना चाहिये। जिस के ऊपर पाबन्दी है कि गेहूं कितना रखेगा, चावल कितना रखेगा, हर चीज पर भेद है यह मिटाना चाहिये । उद्योगपतियों को बैंकों से अपने गोदामों में अपना माल जमा करने की इजाजत

दी जाती है । यदि किसानों को भी वेअरहउसेज में इसी तरह से अपना माल जमा करने की इजाजत हो जाए तो जो दबाव में आकर लगान या कर्ज के दबाव में आकर किसान को सस्ता अनाज बेचना पड़ता है तब वह अच्छा भाव मिलने पर बेच सकेगा । यदि किसानों को भी उद्योगपतियों जैसी सुविधाएं मिल जाएं तो मैं समझता हूं कि किसानों की हालत सुधारने में थोड़ी सहायता हो सकती है । तकनीकी शिक्षा किसानों के लड़कों को लाजमी तौर पर दी जाए । उस में उनको एक तरह से आरक्षण दिया जाना चाहिये । किसान के बच्चे अगर तकनीकी शिक्षा कृषि के बारे में पाएंगे तो वह उनके मुकाबले में जल्दी कामयाब होंगे जो खेती के बारे में नहीं जानते हैं । इसलिए जो खेती के बारे में नहीं जानते हैं वह उतने प्रभावी नहीं होंगे जितने किसान के बच्चे प्रभावी होंगे ट्रेक्टर्ज और कृषि यन्त्रों पर 40 प्रतिशत आपने कर लगा रखा है और कृषि के कार्य में काम आने वाले यन्त्रों की कीमतों पर कोई नियन्त्रण नहीं है । मैं वह अपने मनमाने ढंग से कीमतें बढ़ाते रहते हैं और किसान उनको खरीदने में मजबूर हो जाता है । इस तरह की पाबन्दी लगनी चाहिये कि कृषि या खेती से सम्बन्धित मशीनरी के दाम एक निश्चित सीमा के अन्दर रहें और मनमाने ढंग से न बढ़ाए जाएं । इस प्रकार का नियन्त्रण केवल किसान के ही नहीं बल्कि राष्ट्र के हित में होगा । इसी तरह से जो हमारी इनडायरेक्ट सहायता पहुंचती है किसानों को मजदूरों को गावों में और आज तो पंचायतों के नाम पर प्रधानमंत्री जी सीधे सहायता देने का बहुत बड़ा काम कर रहे हैं । उससे गांवों में संतोष भी हुआ है । अब गांवों में सीधे मदद पहुंचती है बीच में बिचौलिये हटा दिये गये हैं । लेकिन उसका चेक-अप भी बहुत जरूरी है, कहीं गांवों में गड़बड़ी न हो जाए । लेकिन यह एक बड़ा भारी सुधार हो गया है । बीच बीच में स्टेशन बने हुए थे रोक लग जाती थी करप्शन होती थी अब सीधे गांव में मदद पहुंच जाएगी इससे उसका एक बहुत बड़ा फायदा होगा गांवों की पंचायतों को मैं किसानों के बारे में एक बात और कह देना चाहता हूं । किसानों को इनडायरेक्ट मदद देने के बजाय जिसमें या तो उद्योगपति होते हैं या सरकारी अधिकारी होते हैं वह इनडायरेक्ट मदद किसान तक पहुंचती नहीं है । मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से विनम्र शब्दों में निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि खाद के दाम में आप इनडायरेक्ट मदद कम कर दो डायरेक्ट मदद किसानों को दो इससे करप्शन नहीं होगा । किसानों को जो इनडायरेक्ट मदद आप दे रहे हैं इतना धन उस में जा रहा है अगर वह सीधे किसान के पास पहुंच जाए तो गांव का विकास हो जाए, राष्ट्र का विकास हो जाए । हमारी पार्टी की भी इससे जय जय कार हो सकती है । इतना धन जा रहा है । विभिन्न योजनाओं के नाम से । सब चीज में बिचौलिये खाते हैं और पहुंच नहीं पाता है । डाइरेक्ट जो सहायता हो सकती है वह करके देखिए । आप किसान के खाद के दाम में कमी कर दें, बिजली के दाम में कमी कर दें सिंचाई के दाम में कमी कर दें और जो किसान का सूद है, ब्याज है यह भी आप डाइरेक्ट कम कर दें । ...(समय की घंटी) मैं तो यहां तक कहने को तैयार हूं किसानों से देश का विकास कराना चाहते हैं तो बहुत सी, अनेकों योजनाओं को रोक कर 4 फीसदी पर बैंक का कर्जा उनको दिलवा दें । 4 फीसदी सूद काफी है । 4 फीसदी सूद बहुत सी जगहों कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज के लोग अपने वर्कर्स के लिए रखते है । किसान को 4 फीसदी सूद दिलवा दें कर्ज के लिए तो किसान लौटकर देश को देगा ।

उपसभापति महोदया, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारी नीतियों में थोड़ा सा विरोधाभास है और वह यह है कि किसान जब देश की खुशहाली के लिए पैदावार बढ़ा देते हैं तो बजाय पारितोषिक या इनाम मिलने के उल्टा भाव सस्ते हो जाते हैं होना यह चाहिए कि जब किसान पैदावार बढ़ाये चाहे चावल की, धान की, गन्ने की, गेहूं की या जो भी फसलें व पैदा करते हैं तो उनके बढ़ाने पर उनको प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिए, उसके भाव भी उन्हें अच्छे मिलने चाहिए साथ ही उनको

[श्री राम चन्द्र लिकल]

इनाम देना चाहिए ताकि देश में पैदावार बढ़ जाये और जैसे ही पैदावार बढ़ेगी तो महंगाई का भूत जो इस देश को खाये जा रहा है यह खत्म हो जायेगा । यह तभी खत्म हो सकता है जब देश के खेत और कारखानों में पैदावार बढ़े । तो पैदावार बढ़वाने के लिए किसानों को अधिक से अधिक प्रोत्साहन दें तब मैं समझता हूं कि देश की पैदावार बहुत बढ़ जायेगी । प्रोत्साहन किसान को देना चाहिए लेकिन बजाय इसके उसको सस्ता खरीद दाम मिलता है ।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ में इतना और कहना चाहूंगा कि भूमि अधिग्रहण कानून को ग्रामीण विकास में खास चर्चा है । यह किसान की जान का लेवा बना हुआ है । अल्प अंदाजा लगाइये कि किसानों को क्या मुआवजा देते हैं और लेने के बाद में उसकी कीमत कितनी हो जाती है, 22,000 रुपये गज जमीन एकदम से, और किसान को कहीं 10, कहीं 15, कहीं 50 रुपये गज मिलता है । 60 रुपये गज तो हाइएस्ट है, सबसे ज्यादा है जो मुआवजा दिया जाता है । तो किसान की वह जमीन जो किसान पर है तो वह कम से कम मुआवजे पर ले ली जाती है और लेने के बाद फौरन जो हमारे विकास प्राधिकरणों में अधिकारी हैं वे दिन प्रति दिन मालामाल होते चले जाते हैं । अतः भूमि अधिग्रहण कानून को तुरंत तबदील करें और अनावश्यक जमीन लेकर व्यापार का काम अधिकारियों से बंद करा दें वरना किसान तो बरबाद हो ही जायेगा, हमारी पार्टी को भी इससे बहुत बड़ी क्षति हो रही है ।

उपसभापति महोदया, मैं पुलिस विभाग पर कहना चाहता हूं कि ला एण्ड आर्डर सही हो । आजकल अपराधों की स्थिति उपसभापति महोदया आप देख ही रही हैं चाहे दिल्ली में हो, दिल्ली के बाहर या देश के हर हिस्से में हो । आतंकवादियों को छोड़ दें, वह तो बहुत बड़ा अपराध है लेकिन अन्य अपराधों को देखें तो पता लगेगा कि विभिन्न तरह के अपराध बढ़ रहे हैं.... (**समय की घंटी**)

उपसभापति महोदया, मैं एक और चर्चा करना चाहता था । मैंने अखबारों में पढ़ा है कि जोधपुर में कोई मीटिंग होने जा रही है । उत्तर प्रदेश, राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश के 700 क्रिमिनल अगली दफा चुनाव लड़ेंगे यह है घोषणा और अब जो हमारे चुनावों के रिजल्ट्स आ रहे हैं उनमें कितने क्रिमिनल लोग आ रहे हैं । हमें इलाहाबाद का रिजल्ट मिला है, हर जगह चुनावों में अपराधियों की बढ़ोतरी के माने.... (**व्यवधान**) नहीं वे किसी पार्टी के हों, अपराधी तो किसी भी पार्टी के हों वे अपराधी हैं । उनको अपराधी मानना चाहिए । पार्टियों में अपराधियों को बांटना मैं समझता हूं अच्छी बात नहीं है । आखिर राजनीति में अपराधियों को वोट ज्यादा मिलेंगे तो हमारा ला एण्ड आर्डर क्या रह जायेगा । फिर तो जब वे वोट छीन सकते हैं तो हमारा माल भी छीन सकते हैं, और क्या क्या करप्शन कर सकते हैं । यह सब हो रहा है । इसलिए हमें अपराधियों की तरफ बहुत गम्भीरता से सोचना चाहिए और अपराधियों को अगर हम काबू कर पायेंगे तो हमारे देश की सुख, शांति और समृद्धि बढ़ती रहेगी । इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का हृदय से समर्थन करता हूं और आशा करता हूं कि मेरे कुछ सुझावों पर वित्त मंत्री जी जरूर ध्यान देंगे ।

श्री मोर्जा इर्शादबेग (गुजरात) : उपसभापति महोदया, आपकी अनुमति से मैं सिर्फ एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूं। मेरी पार्टी ने सिद्धांततः यह स्वीकार करना प्रारम्भ किया है इसलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से यह कहना चाहूंगा जैसा कि माननीय विकल जी अभी बता रहे थे कि यहां तक कृषि क्षेत्र का सवाल है, अगर हमें अपना ग्रोथ रेट मेन्टेन करना है, रोजगार के नये

अवसर बढ़ाने हैं तो देश में मैं समझता हूं कि लार्ज स्केल हो, मीडियम स्केल या स्माल स्केल हो या कोई भी इंडस्ट्री हो उसमें दो या ढाई मिलियन से ज्यादा सब मिलाकर रोजगार के अवसर उपलब्ध नहीं हो सकेंगे । और अगर ग्रोथ रेट हमको मेनटेन करना है, तो मैं समझता हूं कि दस मिलियन वर्क अपर्चुनिटी हमको मेनटेन करवानी पड़ेगी और इसका अगर कोई क्षेत्र आपका बचा है, तो मैं समझता हूं कि वह कृषि क्षेत्र है । लेकिन आज जो डिसक्रिमिनेशन हमको देखने को मिलता है वह यह है कि उद्योगों को और इंडस्ट्रीज को जिस ढंग से, चाहें वह ऋण देने की व्यवस्था हो या अन्य किसी आधार पर उसकी व्यवस्था हो, तो उन आधारों पर जो सरकार की तरफ से उनको सहायता मिलती है, मैं आपके माध्यम से यह मांग करता हूं कि मंत्री जी इसको देखें कि कृषि क्षेत्र को भी उद्योग क्षेत्र की तरह उसको एक इंडस्ट्री का दरजा देकर के उसके बारे में यह गंभीरतापूर्वक सोचें और इंडस्ट्री को जो भी सहायता दी जाती है, इसी प्रकार से कृषि क्षेत्र को भी यह देने के बारे में गंभीरतापूर्वक सोचें और इसको दिलाने का लक्षण प्रयास करें । अंत में आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी को अनुरोध करता हूं । धन्यवाद ।

SHRI T. R. BALU (Tamil Nadu): Today the Mnister for Finance has brought before the House an Appropriation Bill for an amount of Rs. 775.31 crores for the approval of the august House to be delivered from the Consolidated Fund of India for the year 1989-90. The Minister for Finance has heavily concentrated on rural development. That is why he has allocated Rs. 500 crores *i.e.* more than 70 per cent of the Appropriation Funds. I am not making any insinuation against the Minister, but, I will be very much correct if I say that his Ministry is very much concerned about the ensuing elections so as to enable him to grab the rural votes rather than believing in the urban population and its voters. My concern is about the economic crisis in India. When we compare the standard of financial stability of our nation with other nations, it is very much distressing. To be very appropriate, I would like to cite an example from the *Economic Times* December 18 issue. It said the depreciation of the Rupee value against the American Dollar in 1985-86 was

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (MIRZA IRSHADBAIG): in the Chair

one per cent where as in 1986-87, it was 3.7 per cent. The depreciated value of the Rupee against the British Pound Sterling in 1985-86, was 15.1 per cent and in 1986-87, it was 12.3 per cent. Its depreciation against the German Mark was 24.1 per cent in 1985-86 and 26.2 per cent in 1986-87. As far as the Japanese Yen is concerned, it was 28.7 per cent in 1985-86 and 21.6 per cent in 1986-87. Accordingly this type of depreciation may affect the economy of the nation and may also lead to price rise in the domestic products.

In October 1980, there was a poverty alleviation programme called the National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) introduced by the then Prime Minister. It was just to help the down-trodden in the rural area just to replace the 'food for work programme'. Again after three years another programme RLEGP had been introduced by the Government to help the rural landless farm labourers during the off-season period or the farming so as to enable them to get food and enough dwelling facilities and clothing. It was fully funded by the Central Government, whereas NREP was just like a joint venture of the State and the Central Governments. Now, it has ben introduced as Jawahar Rozgar Yojna scheme. This provides employment for 440 lakhs of people living below the poverty line and the amount allotted to this scheme is Rs. 2,423 crores out of which Rs. 1000 crores have already been sent to the District Collectors and to the Panchayats. Sir, the Central Government is contributing 80 per cent and the State Governments are contributing 20 per

[Shri T. R. Balu]

cent towards this fund. When you need financial help, you go to the State Governments, but at the same time when you send the money it is not routed through the States and thereby you are bypassing the States and you are rather hampering the concept of federal set-up. I cannot understand why it should be sent to the District Collectors or to the Panchayat administration. So here the entire federal set-up is being ruined.

Sir, I want to mention about the resolution adopted by the All India Congress Committee where Mr. Vasant Sathe spoke about the particular resolution and it was adopted unanimously. It intends to help the poor children at the schools to provide free dress, free books and free mid-day meals. It was estimated that this scheme would cost Rs. 3000 crores and it was justified. But I understand from the budget that there is no provision and not a single rupee was allotted to this particular scheme. This scheme was introduced by late Kamraj in Tamil Nadu as originated by Justice Party during those days. Now, our leader Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi implemented the same scheme by adding eggs and other nutritious food items. (*Time bell rings*) Kindly allow me to speak for two more minutes. Now, I request the Central Government to kindly include this scheme also as one of the poverty alleviation programmes.

Sir, I once again cite the budget wherein a provision for free sarees for rural women has been introduced. The allocation is only Rs. 12 crores whereas in Tamil Nadu our Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi has allotted Rs. 27 crores for Tamil Nadu alone. Hence I appeal to the Government to kindly enhance the limit of expenditure so as to provide free sarees for all the women living below the poverty line.

Now, I want to say something about the Finance Commission. The Finance Commission has gone to Madras and held a long discussion with our Chief Minister. Our Chief Minister has insisted before the Finance Commission that they should provide us Rs. 270 crores in the Eighth Five Year Plan so as to construct new tenaments for the poor and downtrodden people who are dwelling on the platforms and on the footpaths. There are about 1,10,000 families living on the platforms and on the foot-paths. So he requested the Commission to provide Rs. 270 crores but after the Commission returned to New Delhi has accorded permission to Calcutta and Bombay. They have been given Rs. 50 crores each whereas Madras is not getting its due share. So kindly provide more funds for the construction of new tenaments to the poor people for their rehabilitation in Madras.

Sir, before I conclude I want to say something about the Cauvery water dispute. Our hon. Minister for Water Resources is here and I am very glad. Yesterday when he was answering a question pertaining to Cauvery water dispute he said and I quote:

> "Recently we have got a letter from the Tamil Nadu Chief Minister that he is going to meet the Governor of Karnataka on 8th of August. After that if intervention of the Centre is necessary, he will come to us. So we are awaiting what the Chief Minister wants us to do in this connection."

He has replied like that. Here, I want to quote *The Hindu* dated 3-8-89. It says and I quote:

> "Referring to the Karnataka Governor's communication postponing the August 8 discussions, Mr. Karunanidhi said that because of the need for an expeditious settlement he opted for talks and wrote a letter to Mr. Venkatasubbiah in May requesting him to suggest a date for the talks, without prejudice

to Tamil Nadu's request for the constitution of a tribunal.

Mr. Venkatasubbiah appreciated his views on the need for an expeditious settlement through discussion in preference to the constitution of a tribunal and it was agreed that the meeting would take place on August 8 in Bangalore. It was in preparation for the discussions that he heard the views of leaders of parties and groups in the Assembly at an all-party meeting.

The Chief Minister said that the Karnataka Governor "in his latest letter, and even before that, through newspapers" had stated that he had read the resolution adopted at the all-party meeting (which wanted the State Government to press the Centre for a tribunal in the event of failure of the proposed talks between the Chief Minister and the Karnataka Governor). He had also stated that the talks were being postponed because they would bear fruit only if held with a popular Government".

But yesterday, I was given to understand that a letter has been sent by the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu to the Minister of Water Reseources as well as the Prime Minister for their intervention for setting up a tribunal to solve the long pending, ever persisting problem of Cauvery water dispute. I request the Government to consider at this stage this problem seriously and provide a tribunal to resolve the dispute and to see that this dispute is settled immediately because the granary of the Thanjavur delta of Tamil Nadu is becoming drought-prone and its farmers are starving like anything. Not only the Cauvery river is parched but also the eyes of farmers are parched. Hence, I request the Government to kindly settle the dispute. Thank you.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (West Bengal): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I would only refer to two points because you will not allow me to raise more points. One aspect is that the economic policy of our Government has led to the accelerated pace of concentration of wealth in a few hands. In this case, I would only cite certain examples. The list is very long. I shall point out certain trends which indicate that there has been acceleration in the concentration of wealth. Now, the number of companies with turnover of Rs. 100 crores and above was only three in 1969-70. Now, it has risen to 100 in 1986-87. The gross assets of the top ten large industrial houses rose from 2,000 crores to Rs. 17,455 crores by 1986 and of these, half belong to two industrial houses in our country, namely, the Tatas and the Birlas. All this happens with the main help of the public sector financial institutions as in all these private companies, the largest block of shareholdings is with the public sector. The public sector financial institutions and the Government shares account for 42.25 per cent in the TISCO in 1986-87 and that of Tatas' funds in the TISCO is less than 2.5 per cent only. This is only one example. Therefore, I would want the hon. Finance Minister to take the House into confidence as to how the Government proposes to arrest the concentration of wealth in a few hands. I have got other examples. I have mentioned only four.

Now, unemployment problem had assumed an alarming proportion. In this case, let me also point out the role of the private sector. I shall just mention one figure. Between 1986 and 1987, employment increased only at the rate of 1.7 per cent. The huge quantum of unemployment has been mentioned by many. Now I am mentioning, only the placement, how many of them had been employed. A figure suggests that between 1986 and 1987, in one year, employment increased only at the rate of 1.7 per cent. Of this, the private sector's contribution is only 0.3 per cent and the public sector's contribution is 1.4 per cent. My point is even providing assistances from public sector institutions to the big industrial houses, what has been their contribution towards the creation of jobs. As I have

[Shri Chitta Basu]

mentioned, of 1.7 per cent in a year, the private sector's contribution was only 0.3 per cent whereas the public sector's contribution was 1.4 per cent Therefore, the Government should revise its policies.

Secondly, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the House and the Government to the impact of the Jawahar Rozgar Yojna. I am not opposed to the Yojna itself. Do not have any misunderstanding about it. Now, before commenting, I would only draw the attention of the Minister to the result of a survey made by the 'Times of India'. The 'Times of India' is not favourably disposed to the Opposition and it is critical. I will only point out three or four points. It says, "the Jawahar Rozgar Yojna is a poll gimmick, funds could be misused for electoral malpractices, rehash...,of existing scheme which spreads too little, too poses severe scheme implementation problems. It is likely to result in even more corruption". Sir, you belong to Gujarat. I begin with the Government of Gujarat's view regarding this, the Jawahar Rozgar Yojna. Here is the report. It says, a survey conducted by the Gujarat Government revealed that as many as 1275 village panchayats were likely to get less than Rs. 10,000 per year for the implementation of this scheme. The survey also revealed that nearly 44 per cent of the total 13,113 village panchayats in the State will get less than Rs. 25,000 and nearly 72 per cent of the total village panchayats will get less than Rs. 50,000. Such a low allocation of funds in this behalf by the State Government will make a mockery of the entire scheme. You also belong to Gujarat. The Vice-Chairman also belong to Gujarat. And I do not say this, but it is your Government's survey which I have produced with your permission. Now, I come to West Bengal which is the ....

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI MIRZA IRSHADBAIG): Please conclude now.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: It is the result of the survey made by the Government of West Bengal. The allocation for West Bengal under this project has been Rs. 166 crores. Rural Census. Households below the poverty line are 40 lakhs—it can be safely line are 40 lakhs—it can be safely assumed. Then per family it comes to only Rs. 450 and mandays created by the investment of Rs. 450 come to only 21. Now the scheme assures, the scheme suggests, the scheme pronounces, that work will be provided for a village unemployed for a period of 50 to 100 days. I have mentioned Gujarat, I have mentioned West Bengal. Generally speaking, I have made another calculation. According to the publicity material of the Government of India Rs. 80,000 will be provided for a village having a population of 4,000. A simple arithmetic goes to prove that each family will get Rs. 100 or 5 days' work. Therefore,—I am not opposed to the allocation of Rs. 500 crores—I want to say that it is deception, it is deceit, and it is so because you want to utilise the fund for your electioneering and I hope the people of the country will see through this game.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO: Mr. Vice-Chairman, I have heard the speeches of the speakers before me and I don't know what happened yesterday but at least today no speaker has spoken on the subject-matter, that is the Appropriation Bill, for the appropriation of Rs. 750 crores or so, figuratively. I propose to do that and I confine myself to the subject-matter of the Bill. Reading these appropriations I find that my general complaint still stands. My general complaint with regard to supplementary demands has always been (1) bad budgeting and (2) allocation, appropriation, is being sought which could have easily been envisaged in the original budget. These

two things are there still in the present Appropriation Bill also and I do not derive any satisfaction when the Minister says that out of the Rs. 775.31 crores that he seeks, the outgo will be only Rs. 47.75 crores and the rest is from the savings within the Budget. My simple question is: If savings could have been effected under different heads, as has been claimed, there could have been a saving in the overall Budget deficit. This saving here does not reflect that. If we had paid proper attention earlier we would not have faced such a situation. Let us take the question of Rs. 500 crores on the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. I don't agree with Mr. Chitta Basu that this Yojana is a political gimmick. But I agree that if properly implemented, if, as has been stated in the objects of this Rozgar Yojana, the scheme is implemented in that spirit, it will really ameliorate the conditions of the poor people. My submission is with regard to bad budgeting. In this connection I recall the Budget Speech of the honourable Shri S. B. Chavan which he presented on 28th February, 1989. In para 27 he said, "This new programme will allow fuller employment opportunities to at least one member of each family living below the poverty line. The funds for the scheme will be in addition to the provisions available under the existing NREP and RLEGP programmes."

"These funds will be merged,.. "—and this is very important—" and locally useful schemes will be taken up to maximise employment opportunities and creation of productive assets. We hope that the enhancement of the provisions for employment through this scheme will substantially improve the living standards of the poor and result provision for this new scheme will in increasing productivity. The provision for this new scheme will be Rs. 500 crores for 1989-90 including the provision for employment programmes of Rs. 1,711 crores in 1989-90."

Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir here the Budget speech clearly indicates that this amount of Rs. 500 crores is to be merged with the RLEGP and NREP. Then why was it kept under the new economic programme and not merged with these programmes? In the original estimates, under the head, "Rural Development Programmes", the original figure was Rs. 2,220 crores and the revised estimate shows a figure of Rs. 2,720 crores by amalgamating this amount of Rs. 500 crores. If this amount could have been allotted in the original estimate itself, as has been clearly stated in the Budget speech, it would have been merged with the RLEGP and NREP. But this has not been done and it is clearly a case of bad budgeting.

Then, Sir, there is a demand for Rs. 152.55 crores obviously for the devaluation of the rupee in terms of repayment to the IMF. It has been merely said that what is now required is creation of non-negotiable, non-interest-bearing rupee securities to the IMF. The security is that the Government of India undertakes to pay to the IMF a sum of Rs. 152.55 crores which has been the result of the devaluation of the rupee. If the Government of India undertakes to give a security and if there is no outgo from the financial resources, that does not mean that we do not have to pay this amount of Rs. 152.55 crores. This amount comes every year and the Government of India has not so far though how best to safeguard ourselves against payment of this amount on account of devaluation.

There is an international system of forward trading in foreign exchange. What is happening is that if you want to buy foreign exchange today for delivery six months later, you have to pay a particular price which may be at variance with today's price. But this is a guarantee, secured guarantee, if after six months this repayment is to be made. I think the Ministry of Finance should undertake an in-depth study and formulate

[Shri Ghulam Rasool Matto]

a scheme under which this amount which we draw rrom the IMF is guaranteed and for that an extra amount or premium can be paid. That is worth considering and it is not that every year we have to pay Rs. 200 crores.. (*Time Bell rings*) ..There are many points, Sir. But, since you have rung the Bill, I wish to confine myself to one or two points more only.

There are certain provisions which could have been envisaged in the original Budget itself, but that has not been done. For instance, supplementary grants are required for educational equipment for the Indira Gandhi Open University which comes from Japan. That is all right. But there is another figure and it is Rs. 8.5 crores which is the supplementary appropriation required for making payment of the arrears from 17th January to 31st March to the daily-rated muster roll workers of the CPWD on the basis of a judgement of the Supreme Court. If this provision had been made in the original Budget, it would have been better because we know that we have to pay this amount. Therefore, some provision should have been made earlier.

6 P.M. For instance; there is a demand for carpet weaving technology. This could also have been envisaged at the time of the Budget. The scheme for fabrication, assembly, quality control test operation, etc. could also be envisaged at the time of budgeting. Likewise, there are many items which could easily be envisaged at the time of budgeting but this has been done in order to show a lesser deficit. This is a bad practice. You must take the country into confidence. It is not a question of Mr. Gadhvi alone. (*Time Bell rings*). It is a question of the Government of India and the Opposition. We must muster our resources in the manner that we want.

Sir, with regard to Delhi, there is another provision for Rs. 6.3 crores; Delhi—Water Supply and Sewage Disposal. Sir, this expenditure could have easily been envisaged at the time of the Budget because this is not on the spur of the moment that it has come. I can understand that there are some item which could not easily have been taken into consideration at that time. But there are other things which could easily have been conceived at the time of the Budget. I request the hon. Minister that from now on, he should take this into consideration. Saving in the Revenue account could easily be a saving in the deficit. But reappropriating it for a different item, which could easily have been done at the time of Budget, is bad budgeting. I must say that the Government will have to change its thinking on this issue, because the country must be prepared for all eventualities and must take all this into consideration.

Sir, my last point is with regard to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Sir, Jammu and Kashmir was declared as a Backward State as any other State of this category in the country, a Specially Backward State. Under the Special Backward States category, 90 per cent from the Plan outlay was to be given as grant and 10 per cent as loan. But in the case of Jammu and Kashmir, this is 70 per cent loan and 30 per cent grant, although Himachal Pradesh was also declared a Specially Backward area as any other North-Eastern State. So like Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir should also be given 90 per cent as grant and 10 per cent as loan as the been the case with all special category States. The Chief Minister of the State has also urged upon the Government of India this thing. Other Chief Ministers have also in their meetings done this. (*Time bell rings*) So I request that this concession should be granted to Jammu and Kashmir State also.

With these observations I support the Appropriation Bill. Thank you very much.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI MIRZA IRSHADBAIG): Mrs. Bijoya Chakravarty. Only two minutes. Please conclude within two minutes.

SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY (Assam): Having a staggering external debt of Rs. 68,000 crores with mounting interest of Rs. 2700 crores, the country is heading towards total economic disaster. In spite of all the rosy pictures given during the Budget time, prices are spiralling and they have reached an all-time high level. From all these factors it transpires that the economic policy pursued by the Government is devoid of a pragmatic approach. Sir, the worst sufferers are the common people, not the people in the high echelons of the society. It is the poor upon whom the axe falls. Government taxation hardly touches high business persons, business magnates and industrialists. Again, it is the poor people who feel the burden of it.

Sir, I want to point out that the fund allocated for Agriculture is not sufficient. Proper planning in the field of power and irrigation can lead to improved agriculture. We have seen this in the case of Punjab and its surrounding areas. A single Bhakra dam improved the lot of these areas. Assam is a flood-prone State. Water coming from the neighbouring hilly States such as Meghalaya, Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh convert the State into a water-logging pit. I feel that something should be done about floods and more allocation should be made for this purpose. The mighty Brahmaputra and its tributaries have endowed the north-east with about a third of the country's hydel potential. Sir, according to some experts, a major road-block in agricultural and industrial development at present is scarcity of irrigation and power. Expert studies have established that only scientific harnessing of the immense water resources of the Brahmaputra and its tributaries, through the Dihang and Subansiri dam projects, can set the stage for the desired transformation of the regional economy. This will ultimately control constant fury or floods in Assam. (*Time bell rings*) Sir, I will finish in one minute.

I appeal that the fund allocation for the clearance or Brahmaputra Board Project should be made so that it can start early and save the country from natural disasters. In the capital-poor region like North-East region where there is considerable population pressure and also rural poverty, the urgent need is for fuller utilisation of the existing infrastructures and development programmes to extract maximum gains in terms of output, employment and poverty alleviation. Up till now, we have seen that although many rural development programmes have been taken up, they have yielded very poor results. Instead of doing some poor gimmicks, something serious and positive should be done. Hence there is need for a diagnostic methodology to be applied with the help of multi-disciplinary Rapid Rural Appraisal Team operating on inter-disciplinary approach so that proper rural development can be made in the country.

SHRI B. K. GADHVI: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, all those people who have participated in the discussion—of course, there are one or two exceptions—are not present. I hope that those who are present may please play the proxy for the Members who are absent.

Sir, this is a very small Supplementary Appropriation Bill and relates to a very small amount. But the Members from the opposition as well as from the Treasury Benches have traversed a wide spectrum of the economy. It is good also because we get a chance of having a little appraisal and examination of the economic environment of the country.

[Shri B. K. Gadhvi]

Mr. Morarka who started the discussion depicted a very pessimistic picture and in his wisdom he thought that perhaps the economy is in a dismal state. Before I respond to his observations, I may say that my friends on our side, Prof. Thakur, has perhaps dealt with all his points squarely.

श्री रामचन्द्र विकल : जो सदस्य हाजिर हैं उनका ही जवाब दीजिये।

श्री बी० के० गढवी : मैंने पहले ही कहा कि जो सदस्य बैठे हैं वे उनकी प्रोक्सी कर सकते हैं।

Still, if we examine the broad gamut of the economic environment of our country and the fiscal management, then I can say with confidence that we are under pressure, no doubt, and our economy needs to be handled with great care, sagacity and prudence, but, at the same time, our economy is resting on a solid foundation. It is not only the Government's management of the economy that is putting it on a solid foundation but it is also the people's cooperation and the people's contribution in the march of the nation for the attainment of its goal. Sir, on growth rate, for the 7th Plan, for this year, we are likely to achieve +5 per cent. On industrial front, our growth rate is +9 per cent. And it has been accepted not only by the Indian economists and Indian people who have made a study of the fiscal management, but even by the international forum also that Indian economy is a well-managed economy. In this respect, Sir, I would like to quote a press release given by the World Bank when we had our meeting of the Indian Consortium. And I quote, Sir:

"The meeting reviewed the progress in India's economy over the past year and the challenges immediately ahead including the country's need for external financial assistance. The meeting noted the economy is impressive, rebounding from the 1987 drought with growth in 1988-89 estimated at 9 per cent or better. This performance makes it very likely that the 7th Five Year Plan's 1989-90 target of growth rate of 5 per cent will be achieved, and provide further evidence that the economy has shifted to a higher growth level. This would be highly desirable from the standpoint of poverty reduction, a key stone of India's development efforts."

Sir, our problems are mammoth because of the rising population. In the rural areas as well as in the urban areas, the demand for jobs goes on increasing. We tried to combat poverty and we tried to ameliorate the conditions of the poor. But, at the same time, whatever developmental efforts that we are making to alleviate the poverty, in view of the growth rate of population, sometimes it appears that they are going into a mire because what we do gets offset by the growth in population. Sir, I also agree with Mr. Chitta Basu that in the private sector, the job opportunities which should have been created are not coming up to the expectation although they are getting benefits and help from our financial institutions and other incentives and encouragement. Even in the public sector, we know that opening up of further avenues for educated unemployed or for the skilled workers has got its limited capacity. And until we try to evolve some mechanism by which we can have a system in which the unemployed youth of the country are absorbed in purposeful and productive work, the sort of frustration or what we may call anger or what we may call unrest that we see in the minds of the youth cannot be contained. And precisely in the rural areas when most of the areas are visited sometimes by famine and drought and sometimes by floods, the agricultural community also becomes a very hard-hit community because

of the nature's fury. And when I say the agricultural community, I do not mean only the agricultural people who are owning the land, but all those who are earning their bread by putting their labour into the land. They may be farm labourers, small farmers, marginal farmers, but they are all hard hit. And, therefore, we are bound to find out some programme under which at least we can provide them with two square meals a day. And that is perhaps the one reason our nation embarks on very many programmes of poverty alleviation under very many schemes. It may be RLEGP, NREP, IRDP or it may be any other thing. Today is the Nehru Centenary year and we have launched the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. There was a criticism that only piecemeal programmes were being brought forward and there was no coordination among these programmes, various programmes, and sometimes there was overlapping, and therefore the target set was not getting the benefit so we brought all this under one programme. And therefore, under this new Yojana, the Jawahar Rozgar Yojna which is declared this year, because of the centenary year of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, you will appreciate that it tries to embrace in a very substantial way a large section of the people who are below the poverty line in the village areas. To say that it is a political gimmick or it is deceit or it is cheating the people, as Mr. Chitta Bassu has put it, I would say that...

SHRI CHITTA BASU: It is from the Gujarat Government's report.

SHRI B. K. GADHVI: There may be reports. There may not be reports I am not concerned with reports. I am concerned with hard facts. We have envisaged that we will be spending about Rs. 2100 crores for providing employment in the rural sector, rural areas, particularly to the people who are below the poverty line and who are hard-hit even in the normal days and much more hard-hit when there are natural calamities when there are natural difficulties. Now, this year coincidentally also happens to be the election year when the elections are taking place. Nehru centenary falls in 1989, i.e., this year. It is not a coincidence because this would come this year anyway. Had there been election or no election, we had to celebrate his centenary. But for the internal fighting which the Janata Party did between 1977 and 1980, they would have lasted for two years or two and a half years more. Then perhaps this would not have been the election year. Then elections would have been in 1987 and they would be coming after three years from hence. But the elections falls due coincidentally this year when we are celebrating the centenary of the great man the maker of modern India, a great visionary and in his name with a view to alleviate poverty, with a view to ameliaorate the conditions of the poor, we are launching a programme under his name with a substantial allocation of funds. Then to turn and call it politicial gimmickery or cheating on our part. I think it is bereft of truth and it is not taken in the true spirit. Sir, they say that panchayats are directly given money to augment the jobs. Naturally every day there was criticism during the last 40 years that those who are sitting in the offices, within the four walls, within the ivory towers, they are not in a position to understand the difficulties and they are not in a position to understand what the requirements of a particular village are, what they need. Now, when we say that the people of the village should themselves find out what is best for their village and what development they need and what job the people should be given, then they say that this is not proper. I do not know. The position is like a hornless and

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tail-less bull, and I do not know from where to catch it. We cannot catch it from the horns because there are no horns. We cannot catch it from the tail, because there is no tail. It is like that. Apart from that, under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojna, it is a new start. I don't say it might not have teething troubles. But after all, we sit in the House and deliberate and ponder over the problems of the nation. I think we all have to understand one thing that no Central Government sitting in Delhi can deliver the goods in the villages; no officer sitting in Delhi can monitor and evaluate the system to its perfection. In a democracy, it becomes total collective responsibility right from the village panch, sarpanch, taluka head or taluka members, tehsil members, bloc members, MLAs, MPs and everybody, that the funds which are coming from the coffers belonging to the people are properly utilised. If you all have that sort of dedication to our programme which is really benefiting the poor, then many of the difficulties and the snags that you are pointing out today, can be overcome and resolved. Now information pack is available to the villages. Sometimes, these leakages and pilferages or whatever you may call it, take place because with the people there is no information pack available. In the PDS supposing a PDS shop-owner brings something and he sells out that thing in the black-market and tells the people in the village that he has not got it from the godown, people will not go to the godown and verify whether he got it or not. Likewise, even if the money is given to a particular level and it is being spent for any other purpose, people do not have the information pack information data available to them. But here, every village is aware that whatever amount has been given—it may be given according to the critera of population and poverty—to help that panchayat, is being released to the panchayat and they can know why that amount has not been spent by the panchayat. Vigilance comes out also from the information data, and that is a great sign which will benefit the people It can make them alive and it can make them vigilant to any of the malpractices if anybody would be indulging in.

At this juncture I do not want to criticise any State Government, but since Mr. Chitta Basu is present, I would submit that under our Jawahar Rozgar Yojna, certain funds are allotted to the States for onward transmission to village panchayats and it is envisaged that these funds will be put in the banks or somewhere. But in Kerala and in West Bengal, the panchayats have been asked to put that money in the treasury, and the purpose may be to improve the liquidity position of the State....

SHRI CHITTA BASU: It may be your understanding, but ....

SHRI B. K. GADHVI:... so that by the funds in the State treasury, they can tide over the financial crisis if they so wish. And in Kerala, with whatever information I have, I am saying it; in West Bengal at least, no restrictions have been put on the panchayats on their withdrawals, but in Kerala—I am informed that certain restrictions have been put on the panchayats to withdraw.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: The State Governments have got their own method of working of the panchayats. Certainly, you cannot expect that the State Government overnight would change their methodology or working. As far as I know, they have certain methods, certain norms, certain guidelines for the State Government, and you have separate kind of guidelines. Whatever the State Government is saying is 'We have to follow the guidelines we have set'.

SHRI B. K. GADHVI: Mr. Chitta Basu, I appreciate your point. I am

not going into the question of rationalisation of the guidelines of the Central and the State Governments. What I am saying is that if the money which is meant for the poor people, which is to be used in the creation of jobs for them, is blocked for a certain period, certainly, it will improve the liquidity position of the States in an indirect way.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Do you mean to say that the money is gobbled up by the States?

SHRI B. K. GADHVI: I do not say that.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: The money is in the treasury.

SHRI B. K. GADHVI: I think you understand what I am implying. I need not teach you. You are more clever than me in finance. I was pointing out that these new mechanisms are being resorted to to augment the liquidiy position of the States. This results in delay in the creation of jobs in the villages. Then people from different States—whether it is Kerala or West Bengal or any other State—would say that the jobs which were envisaged to be created in the villages have not been created and, therefore, these are bad *yojanas*.

My point is, down through the pipeline, at the end of the tunnel, if you want to see the light, all these snags, barricades and hindrances in the pipeline have to be removed. They can be removed only if the State Governments are prepared to co-operate. It is not the responsibility of the Government of India alone. We are one nation. We are all jointly responsible to deliver the goods to the people, to redress their grievances, to ameliorate their condition and to bring them above the poverty line. It is the collective and joint responsibility of the Central Government and the State Governments. As I said, it is not the responsibility of the Government of India alone. Nowadays, it has become a fashion to refer to the Central Government and the State Governments as if they are separate and antagonistic to each other and sitting in the ivory towers of their own. This is not a proper approach. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHITTA BASU: What about inadequacies?

SHRI B. K. GADHVI: Certainly, it should have been more. But after all you will have to live within your means. We have to share whatever is available in the kitty. You say that inflation should be contained. You say that indebtedness, both internal and external, should be contained. You are right also. I do not say 'No'. All that I am saying is that one has to cut his coat according to the cloth. We do wish that every family should be a happy family and they have a particular level of income or a particular level of living standard. That is a goal before us. We have to reach it by crossing so many hurdles. We cannot reach it within a day.

When we compare what we were before we got Independnece with what we are today, what do we see? One may believe it or not. One may accept it or not. But you will admit that the complexion in the rural areas has totally changed. Mr. Chitta Basu, you are older than me. You will admit that in West Bengal you would not have seen a pucca house in a village Today, the complexion is changing. The style of living is changing. The facilities enjoyed by the people are changing. Tastes are changing. Today, in the villages, people go for television. People go for telephones. People go for roads. People go for mopeds, two-wheelers, three-wheelers, jeeps and cars. Forty years ago, if a jeep came to a village, peacocks used to roar. Peacocks used to roar when a jeep or a motor car came to a village in those days.

SHRI VITHALRAO MADHAVRAO JADHAV (Maharashtra): I did not see a truck up to my matric.

SHRI B. K. GADHVI: The point I am making is that the complexion is changing.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Are you satisfied with the growth rate?

SHRI B. K. GADHVI: The complexion is changing to a bright . . .

SHRI CHITTA BASU: It is not my case that no development has taken place. (*Interruptions*) But side by side, disparities have grown.

SHRI B. K. GADHVI: Sir, our greatest constraint is ....

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO: Funds.

SHRI B. K. GADHVI: Our greatest constraint is population growth. Unless we contain it, we will have to double our efforts. We will have to tighten our belts in order to bring about development in the country. But certainly, much progress has been made.

Mr. Morarka spoke yesterday. He was criticising. He is not there now He was talking about capital investment-output ratio. Now let us go by the figures. In the First Plan it was 3.2. Then we started going down, meaning thereby the output went down, investment went up and we reached up to 5.7 in the Fourth Plan In Sixth Plan also it was around 5 per cent and in this Plan it is 4.3. This is because we know that the infrastructure is increasing in the coal sector our production is increasing, in the power sector our production has improved. All this modernisation more output capacity utilisation which was idle—all these factors are there. Now we are taking care of it. Although we are not satisfied with the performance of the public sector undertakings, we are producing surplus now. We are trying to see that they are no longer burden on the economy and they do not get the budgetary support and still they continue to enjoy commanding heights in the economy. These are our efforts and now surpluses have started coming. We want to improve it and how can we do it? We cannot improve it until and unless we improve our work culture. That is the point. Somebody talked about capital investment output ratio. What is the investment output ratio? Perhaps it is 6:1. Nowhere in the world it is so, whether it is the developng country or any other country. Rupees six is the investment and one rupee is the yield. We have to improve. That is because of our work culture and we have to improve it That needs a collective effort on the part of everybody. We cannot look forward always to the political gains and election prospects. We will have to tell spade a spade. Productivity is not confined simply to the management. Productivity is not confined to the material. It is confined to the overall field. There is the labour management, material, efficiency—all these areas. Therefore, what I wish to say is that with dedication we are trying to improve our economy. That is why our economy has shown a sign of resilience. Despite the fact that we had a very severe drought we could contain our deficit, we could contain our inflation. Today there is the point raised of price rise. Certainly in the areas of vegetables, sugar, khandsari, even in the area of some pulses there is a price rise at the consumer level. I am not satisfied with the figures. We give comparative figures, that is, point one per cent less here and there, but what does it reflect? The fact is that the common man is hit. We have to see what he pays by buying at the shop. He is not interested in figures We know that and we are going to take steps. When we expand our PDs, distribution system, it also needs a great vigilance. We all have to observe and check that no malpractices take place. Certainly the implementing agencies at the district and the State level are supposed to be more careful. We can make allocations from here, whether it is for edible oil or

sugar or kerosene or foodgrains, but at the shop level implementing agencies have to be careful. I do not blame anybody. For that information package is very very important. I am also aware that if there is a difference in the prices ruling in the market and at the PDS shops, there are chances of blackmarketing. That has to be contained. But it is no use just to throw blame on the Central Government for everything that is going bad. I want to say, let us examine, let us come together and examine what our joint efforts are in curbing, containing and eliminating whatever malpractices, corrupt practices, whatever leakages are there which come in the way of providing relief to the people. Let us sit together and thrash them out. Until we develop that culture, we may be wishing very very ideal and laudable objectives, but they may remain far from us.

Sir, Mr. Morarka is not present here, but I have to refer to him because he started the discussion. In this supplementary, as I stated at the outset, the net cash outgo is only Rs. 47.75 crores. If you compare it with the first batch of supplementaries of the previous years starting from 1984, then it was in 1984 Rs. 487 crores more, in 1985 Rs. 2876 crores, in 1986-87 it was Rs. 663.89 crores, in 1987 it was Rs. 396 crores and in 1988-89 it was Rs. 667 crores. But this year, in this I am only asking for Rs. 47.75 crores as the net cash outgo from the Consolidated Fund of India. Perhaps this is a record and the House should be happy to know that our revised deficit in the budget has come to Rs. 2000 crores less. Mr. Morarka asked how it has come to less. More recovery, more provident Fund more savings, more economy on expenditure—all this has contributed which has never happened in the history of forty years. Two thousand crores less in actual than the revised estimates of the deficit has never happened. But efforts are on.

Sir, many of the Members have stated about farmers' difficulties. Shri Vikalji also stated about the farmers' difficulties that we should help the farmers especially. We are trying to help them. But tell me how can we help in the case of fertilisers because we are giving a high amount of subsidy on it. We cannot give it directly to a farmer because we do not have that machinery. Even if we establish that machinery, there may be leakages. So we have to ask the factories to contain their prices at a particular level and make good the loss on the production expenditure. That is the only mechanism by which we can do it.

So far as remunerative prices are concerned, Government is already doing it and now in the area of pulses, oilseeds etc. not only remunerative but incentive prices are being offered so that they can grow more.

Therefore, Sir, I say that our economy is well managed. The debt servicing ratio is a little high. We have to bring it down. Today the external debt ratio stands at 23-24 per cent. But for a developing country, we cannot help it. But when compared with the other countries of even smaller size and with less population—I have got the figures, but I do not want to bother you—in Latin American countries and other countries the debt servicing ratio is much higher. But in the overall context of our GDP, our debt has not reached an alarming stage. There is room for economy, room for better management, room for more productivity from the money spent. For that we are all trying our best. The results are coming in. The world is witnessing the results and that is one of the reasons why despite this we have refused to have special assistance from the IMF.

Our exports are on the increase and we are trying to see that unnecessary inputs in our imports are

[Shri B. K. Gadhvi]

contained. But there is a considerable increase in the exports. Until we export more and earn more foreign exchange, the parity of rupee with other international currencies is bound to be affected. But, Sir, the House is aware there are very many competitive and preventing factors obtaining in the international market today. Nobody likes India to have more avenues in the international market. We are augmenting the new thrust and with the trend which is now apparent, we are confident that India's performance in exports would be much better and our performance in the production of goods both at the factory level as well as in the fields will be much more impressive. We are achieving our targets in the production of foodgrains, we are achieving our targets in sugar production, we are achieving our targets in oilseeds. In pulses also there is improvement. On the industrial front also we have made quite an impressive progress. Therefore, Sir, I do say with confidence that the dismal and pessimistic picture which has been depicted by Mr. Morarka and some of my friends sitting opposite does not bear truth.

With these words, Sir, I commend the Bill to the House.

SHRI VITHALRAO MADHAVRAO JADHAV: Sir, I would like to seek one clarification from the honourable Minister. Recently there was the natural calamity of floods in different parts of the country, and my State of Maharashtra is badly affected. I toured these flood-affected areas. As the honourable Minister and, also, Mr. Chitta Basu, have stated, people living below the poverty line are the targets of natural calamities also to the maximum extent, and that is what I also have found. In the Maharashtra State Assembly the Chief Minister stated that the estimated total loss in Maharashtra is Rs. 45 crores. Sir, it is not only a question of Maharashtra. So, is the Central Government sending a team immediately to assess the situation and the total losses due to the flood calamity? What is the time-bound programme to give financial assistance for the flood-affected areas of the different parts of the country and by when will this financial assistance be made available to the affected people of the different parts of the country?

SHRI B. K. GADHVI: Sir, I believe that some immediate help has already been given to the various States, and the honourable Member would be aware that our Agriculture Minister—the Agriculture Ministry is the administrative and nodal Ministry—stated in the Lok Sabha yesterday that the moment the memoranda of States come, the teams would be sent and, as expeditiously as possible, the ceiling would be approved for the flood-affected States. But we have not waited for the memoranda to come. I think, immediate relief has been given. I do not remember the exact amount but, I believe, more than Rs. 300 crores have already been released to the various States.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI MIRZA IRSHADBAIG): The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1989-90, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI MIRZA IRSHADBAIG): We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI B. K. GADHVI: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be returned."

The question was put and the motion adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI MIRZA IRSHADBAIG): The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. on Monday, the 7th August.

The House then adjourned at forty-five minutes past six of the clock till eleven of the clock on Monday, the 7th August 1989.